# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 5 AUGUST, 1834. [NO. 2359.


## SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

*In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Shet RAMDASS LALLDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Merchant, and Inhabitant, deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said Shet RAMDASS LALLDASS, deceased, should be granted by the said Court, to BHANABHOY DWARKADASS, Hindoo of Bombay, the Executor named in and appointed by the aforesaid last Will and Testament; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

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ઈક્વીટીસીઆશ્તી ક્રાલ • શાઇડ

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NOTICE.—This day Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 4. 30 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private contract,) the Dwelling House and Grounds, situated on the Road, leading to Malabar Hill, the property of, (and now occupied by) Colonel *Goodfellow*, Chief Engineer, a Plan of the ground and Premises may be inspected at the office of Messrs. F., B., and Co. where further particulars may be known.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Lot to be knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall pay 15 per cent of the purchase money at the time; and the residue on or before the 15th December, 1834, when the property will be fully made over to him. The present proprietor reserving to himself the right of residing in the House, until that date, he paying suitable rent.

*Nesbit Lane, 26th July*, 1834.

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કુજાંથી • આપીએચજે • આજનાં • મંગાલવારે

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SALE by Auction.—On Thursday next, the 7th August, YATES and Co. will sell by public Auction, the following:—Hams, Cheese, Sauces, Pickles, fresh Salmon, Macasser Oil, Macasser and Russia Oils, Music boxes, Work ditto, Toys, Dressing boxes, Tooth and Nail brushes, Glass burners, Table Shades, Hats, Eau de Cologne, Musical Snuff boxes, a large quantity of French Articles &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

2 Buggy Horses, a second-hand Chariot, a Palanquin, and any cattle &c. that may offer.

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NOTICE.—YATES AND CO., have a large supply of Salt Beef and Pork, on hand, for Sale at moderate price, in Tierce and Barrel. Ship's Stores of every description supp'ied.

*Meadow Street, 5th August*, 1834.

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JUST LANDED,

PRIME Brown Stout and Lancashire Ale, at Rs. 6½ per dozen.
Apply to YATES AND CO.

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FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Fine Brazil SUGAR, at the rate of 3¼ 3½, 3¾, and 4 Rupees per Maund, according to quality. The whole quantity if required will sold at 3½ per maund. Apply in Bell lane, opposite the Catholic Church.

*Bombay, 4th August*, 1834.

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વેચવા નીછે

એક • જથો • બરાજીલની • કુનચી • શારી • ખાં

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JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

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FOR PASSAGE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE QUEBEC TRADER, 400 Tons, C. P. BELLAMY, R. N. Commander.—This ship will be despatched on or before the 25th August, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers— For Passage or Freight of light goods only—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., or Capt. BELLAMY at their Office.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1834.

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FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Ship HUDDERSFIELD, 350 Tons, EDWARD NOAKES, Commander, will sail for Calcutta on or about the 25th August next.—Apply to Captain NOAKES, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

*Bombay, 5th. August*, 1834.

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FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will sail about the 15th of August.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1834.

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ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Tait, 6th Regt. N. I., from Bhewndy.
Lieut. Smith, H. M. 2d Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. G. Rowley, Staff, to Poonah.
Capt. C. Coddington, H. M. 40th Regt.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Dhoolia, on the 26th July, the Lady of H. R. Elliott, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

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SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

Aug. 1st—Ship Carnatic, J. S. Biles, Master, returned from Sea.

" Do—Ship Fazel Currim, Abdull Alley Haider Alley, Naiquedah, returned from Sea.

" 3rd—Brig Balfour, William Bee, Master, from Liverpool 13th April.

" Do—Ship Lady Feversham, G. Webster. Master, from London. Left the Downs April 19th, and Johanna, July 16.

*Passengers.*—Lieut. and Mrs. Lucas, and child, Artillery, Lieut. and Mrs. Fraser, European Regt., Lieut. Jackson, 24th Regt. N. I. Mr. Jukes, Infantry, Cadets Mr. Wittard, Infantry. and Mr. Nash, Engineers; Miss Fryer, and one female servant.

— Barque Meekaee, Alley bin Nasser, Naiquedah, from Mocha, 19th July 1834.

*Passengers.*—235 Pilgrims.

" 4th—Ship Fazel Currim, Abdull Alley Haider Alley, Naiquedah, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2d—Barque William, Thomas Clark, Master, to London.

Aug. 3d—Ship Sullemany, A. J. McFarlane, Master, to China.

*Passengers.*—Mr. Fernandes.

" Do.—Barque Clairmont, F. S. Boulton, Master, to Calcutta.

*Passenger.*—J. S Boulton, late Chief Officer of the Ship Charles Grant, Mr. B. McGrath, late second officer of the Futtay Salam.

— Ship Carnatic, J. S. Biles, Master, to China.

— Ship Fazel Currim, Abdull Alley Haider ally, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

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A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS,—Carnatic, Earl of Eldon, Triumph, Palmira, Morgiana, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle, Charles Grant, Anna Robertson, Mermaid, John Taylor, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Huddersfield, Balfour, and Lady Feversham.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Dadaloy, Hannah, and Meekaee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, the Imaum's Brig Tawze. Fazel Currim, and Futtel Currim.

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# THE COURIER.

*TUESDAY, 5 AUGUST*, 1834.

Since we published the account from the *Durpun* of the proposed changes in the present system of Inland and Sea Customs in this Presidency, we learn that the sanction of the Supreme Government has been received to the measure. This certainly is a favorable sign of the course which that body is likely to pursue; and we cannot help thinking also is the forerunner of important changes in the Transit duties throughout the whole of India. For it is impossible to suppose that a measure so partial in its operation as the present could be sanctioned by a body one of the primary objects of which, as at present constituted, is to reduce the Government of India to a state of uniformity. The decision of the Supreme Government on the plan for adopting a bonding system at this Port strengthens this opinion; for they stated in it most decisively the necessity, in case that plan were to be acted on, of introducing similar alterations at the other presidencies.

The *Lady Feversham*, the *Balfour*, and the *Mecca*, a pilgrim ship from the Red Sea, arrived on Sunday. None of these vessels however afford any news except the first, which left England on the 19th of April, and has brought London papers of the preceding day. By these it appears that on the 14th and 15th of April, three days after the disturbances at Lyons broke out, and before they were completely put down, there was a rising of the Republican party in Paris which, though soon checked, occasioned a fierce and sanguinary struggle. The revolt is said in the *Times* to have been confined to a small body; but this is scarcely credible; and the introduction of a large force, amounting to 40,000 troops of the line, into Paris proves that the danger was considered imminent by the government at least, notwithstanding the known fidelity of the National Guard.—For further particulars of the event we must refer our readers to the extracts below.—In other respects the news from the Continent is not important.

On the 14th of April, both Houses of Parliament resumed their labors. The only business of any interest out here that was transacted on that evening related to the claims of certain Bankers on the king of Oude, which we have noticed on one or two previous occasions. With reference to these it appears that Lord Ellenborough has given notice of a motion the nature of which is not stated; but from private accounts from home, representing the course pursued by government with regard to the claims as objectionable, the probability would seem to be that it is for the production of papers.

On the 15th a debate on the affairs of Canada occupied the Lower House; and nothing of importance was done in the Upper.

On the 16th, Lord Brougham made a very important statement on the subject of general education (which we shall publish in our next,) and Lord John Russel, in the House of Commons, declared it to be the fixed intention of Government to carry the Local Courts Bill, and the Bill relating to Imprisonment for Debt, during the present session.

On the 17th there was no debate in either House.

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## *MADRAS.*

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 14th July, the Lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq, of the Civil Service, of a son.

At Berhampore, near Ganjam, on Tuesday, the 1st. July, the Wife of Mr. James D'Lavale, head accountant in the Collector's Office of that Station, of a daughter.

At Secundrabad, on the 14th July, the Wife of Troop Quarter Master William Doyle, of the Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

At Barhampore, near Ganjam, on Saturday, the 5th of July, Ann Maria, the beloved Wife of Mr. James D'Lavale, Head Accountant in the Collector's Office, and only daughter of Mr. William Young, aged 16 years 6 months, and 20 days.

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## *CALCUTTA.*

The Council of India, now assembled at Ootakamund, held its first Meeting for the despatch of business on the 24th ultimo. One of the first objects which engaged its attention, we understand, was the expediency of opening a negociation for the purchase of the Island of Socotra. and orders have in consequence been despatched to Bombay to depute a proper officer to treat with the Arab Chiefs. We hail this measure as one dictated by a sound commercial policy, and in perfect accordance with the system long pursued by Great Britain in almost every part of the globe, namely, to establish convenient entrepôts for her trade and places of call for her shipping, thereby extending her commerce, and at the same time securing it against many of the dangers of war, and, by shortening the voyages from land to land, reducing the tonnage occupied by water and provisions. The situation of Socotra may render it in our hands another Singapore, equally flourishingin its own trade, and equally influential upon the civilization as well as the trade of the various countries around. On the above grounds, rather than for its advantages in connexion with an establishment of Steam packets to run between India and the Red Sea—fully acknowledging however its importance for that object—we warmly advocated the policy of the acquisition, when we found it suggested last year in Mr. Greenlaw's pamphlet, and when the difficulties of the acquisition and of holding the island in subjection were supposed to be greater than we now consider them. It must not indeed be expected, that its now neglected harbours and unproductive soil will at once produce a revenue to cover the first outlay for the purchase, and for maintaining a few troops upon the island; but it were indeed a short-sighted policy, that would thus measure the expenses and benefits without reference to the constant growth of the latter. If then the general expediency of the acquisition of *Socotra* be admitted, several considerations urge that it should be attempted without delay. An obvious one is the Steam Communication, now in the course of permanent establishment, (for so we persuade ourselves;) but another, perhaps more entitled to attention, is the rapid extension of the power of the Egyptian Ruler, who is even now engaged in pushing his conquests into Arabia. There are chances that,' ere long, Mahomed Ali may be master of Socotra, if we do not anticipate him. Now we are likely to get it for a small sum, and without rousing his jealousy or giving him offence; but, if it once fall into his hands, the opportunity will be lost to us for ever.

The *Englishman* surmises, that "recent intelligence per *Neptune* has caused his Lordship's order to be issued." We more than doubt if there has been time for any communication of the Court's views upon the subject since the suggestion was offered last year, and we also doubt whether his Lordship would consider it necessary to wait for such communication before adopting the preliminary measure of negociation.

Two of our contemporaries mention, with some confidence, a rumour that that his Lordship means to visit Bombay before he returns to this Presidency. In that case we could not expect his Lordship to arrive in Calcutta before the 1st of January; a delay which appears not very probable, and which seems to be inconsistent with the expectations still held out in private letters from some of the party, that they will be in Calcutta before the end of October.—*Calcutta Courier, July* 15.

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BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 9th July, Mrs. C. M. Hollingbery, of a son

At Calcutta, on Tuesday night, the 8th July, Mrs J. P. Haines, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 11th July, Mrs Ellizabeth Stark, the wife of Mr. John Stark, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Mrs. G. R. Gardiner, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Bolaram, on the 31st May, by Sir John Gordon Baronet, Commanding the Hyderabad Division, S. A. G. Young, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment to Miss Hannah Higginson.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 25th April, Lieutenant John Hill, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Jane, second daughter of William Proctor, Esq. of Drooge Flie.

At Calcutta, on the 12th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. John D. Costa, to Miss Amelia Pereila.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. H. Mill, D. D., Daniel Jones, S. P. G. Missionary, to Miss Grace Templeton.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Mr. Thomas Linton, Chemist, to Mrs. Mary Ann Foote.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Robertson, Robert Henry Shuttleworth Reid, Esq., Merchant, to Miss Jane Drummond.

At Chinsurah, on the 12th July, F. Montressor Wade, Esq., His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to Fanny, Daughter of the late Captain Gordon, 20th Regiment B. N. I., and grand-daughter to D. A. Overbeck, Esq. of the same place.

DEATHS.

At Modeepore, on the 18th May, Miss Catherine Robinson, the youngest daughter of the William Robinson, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Mr. Adam Gordon, Junior, aged, 46 years, 1 month, and 28 days.

At Agra, on the 1st July W. Claxton, Esq. Senior D. A. C. in the Ordnance Commissariat, in the 57th year of his age.

At Howrah, on the 11th July, Mr. John Thomas Bagley, Master in the H. C. Marine, aged 39 years.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 13th July, Anne Eliza, the second daughter of Mr. William Ryland, of the Government Agency Office, aged 3 years, 6 months and 4 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Master Alexander Horatio Aldwell, son of Mr. Alexander Aldwell, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 16 days.

At Calcutta, on the 16th July, Mr. Charles Been Boyce, Master Pilot H. C. M. S., aged 37 years and 11 months.

At Khyouk Phyoo, on the 5th April last, of bilious fever, to which station he had proceeded from Aeng for Medical aid and advice, Captain John Swinton

Brown, of the 66th Regiment Native Infantry, and officiating Junior Assistant to the Superintendant of Arracan.

At Sea, on board the *Bussorah Merchant*, on the 4th July, John Birkmyre Miller, Esq., lately of the firm of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta.

## DELHI.

Intelligence received from a variety of sources confirms the suspicions we have long entertained of Runjeet Sing's designs on Caubul. His troops are at present employed in the endeavour to establish his authority in Peshawur, but it seems to be considered certain that, as soon as he has secured that conquest by the subjugation of the inhabitants and the defeat or submission of their Chiefs, a vigorous attempt will be made to extend the acquisition to the territories of Dost Muhummud Khan and the Candahar Sirdars, on the recovery of which Shah Shoojah has been reckoning with such confident hopes of success.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 16.

The *Cawnpore Examiner* mentions in an article, which we have copied into our columns, that the recent orders for weighing and measuring the men of the Bengal Army are reported to have originated in a *bet* or discussion which occurred at Utakumund between the Governor General and Sir Frederick Adam, regarding the muscular Superiority of the Armies of the three Presidencies. —*Ibid.*

The Mahraj reproached Monsieur Allard with having, on a former occasion, solicited permission to return to his Native Country, and given acquittances of his dues,—and after all remaining at Lahore, without being invited by any body to do so for the purpose of having Dewan Bysakha Singh's business settled; and asked him on what plea he could advance a claim to salary, after such procedure? The Monsieur replied that it was true he had given in his receipts in full of all demands up to the 25th of Mungsir 1890 Sumbut, corresponding with or about the 16th December 1833, but he had not been idle or wanting in the performance of such duties as had been *subsequently* assigned to him; that he had in his possession several Perwanahs, in which His Highness had, since that period, so committed to him the performance of various duties; and that, since such were the case, how could he forego the demand for his Pay? His Highness then told the Monsieur that if he wished for employment from him, he must execute a written engagement binding himself to remain in his service for 7 years, and then if he wished to visit his country, leave would be given him to do so, with an honorary dress,—provided, however, there was no important affair pending, or the Sirkar should be at Lahore, or Umritsur at the time. To this Monsieur Allard replied that His Highness must be well aware that he had numerous connexions at home; and that he enjoyed respectability and consideration there, as he had, on a former occasion, shewn His Highness a Commission and Title received by him from the Emperor of France; yet the favor that had been shown him by His Highness, as well as the liberal means of support which had been afforded, induced him to remain; but now that His Highness expressed sentiments of reproach and distrust, he had been constrained to solicit permission to proceed to his Native Land; otherwise he would never have thought of travelling so many thousands of miles backwards and forwards. Still, however, he need not add, that if after his departure, he were to hear, on his passage, that His Highness was threatened with any war—whether he were in the Sirkar's service or not at the time—he would return on the wings of an Engle and be ready to sacrifice his life in His Highnes's cause. The Maharaja then reproached him with having received Shawls to the amount of 35,000 rupees, in the shape of a *Khilut*, when he pretended to take leave to proceed to his Native Land; and added that it was strange he should yet hold out a claim for salary, and that he should consult his conscience. The Monsieur urged that the Shawls had been given as a *present*; and that he had, in his possession, *Sunnuds* conferring them, which would prove the fact; that although he had formed a determination to return to his country,—yet he had remained in this country merely out of a sence obedience to His Highness's pleasure: now however,—that Gentleman continued—that he had not received any thing from the *Sirdar* for two years in the character of rewards and he prayed, therefore, that the established remuneration might now be granted to him. Monsieur Allard added, in conclusion, that the Shawl Goods in question valued at 35,000 rupees, when sold, only realized 6,000!

The news-writer observes, that although this discussion was carried on for abut 4 ghurries still nothing was decided upon!

His Highness, addressing himself to his Courtiers, expressed his intention of having a fort built at each of the posts of Husth Nuggur &c., in the *Dooab* near the pass of *Khybur*, which he conceived would keep the Province of Peshwur in subjection.—*Ibid.*

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### TIMES.—APRIL 14.

We are glad to see that the French Government would willingly surrender their conquest of Algiers if the Republican party would cease its clamours. In a report made on the budget of the War Department we find its abandonment as a colony recommended by Passy, the chairman of the committee, in language which must communicate new ideas on the subject to the French people. He shows that it cannot be retained with a less army than 25,000 men; that it costs France 30,000,000f. or 1,200,000*l*, a-year; that its own revenues do not amount to 60,000*l*.; that the natives cannot be civilized; and that European colonists cannot be induced to settle among them till they are so. This report must produce an important change of public opinion respecting this foolish attempt at colonization.

(From a Correspondent.)—One of the principal committee-rooms of the House of Commons has (by permission of the Speaker) been occupied for the last two months by a committee of the Astronomical Society, for the purpose of comparing the Parliamentary standard yard with a new standard measure belonging to that society of a form and construction totally different from those usually made for the Danish and Russian Governments, and the whole have been compared with the standards used for the trigonometical survey in England and in India, so that now we have a prospect of one uniform measure of comparisons for this important purpose. Upwards of 1,000 comparisons have already been made, and the apparatus is now removed to the Tower for the further prosecution of the comparisons. The Parliamentary standard which was made in the year 1760, and which was declared by an act of Parliament passed about ten years ago, to be "the only imperial standard," is perhaps the worst instrument for the purpose that ever was formed, and is by no means suited to the refined state of the art, nor to the present improved state of science. The measure is directed by the act to be taken from the centre of two dots made on the bar, but the dots are so large, and of such an irregular shape that no two persons agree as to the points intended, and considerable differences consequently arise which ought not so exist in an affair of this importance. Surely it is high time that this was corrected, more especially when we see other Governments striving to attain the greatest accuracy on his subject.

### APRIL 17.

A riot suppressed ought to strengthen the hands of the Government which suppresses it, for it inspires confidence in its powers; and this remark we think applies to the French Government at Paris. At present the disturbances both at Paris and Lyons seem to be put down. At the former place the King and Princes seem to have couducted themselves admirably; His Majesty's speech to the troops was in their own way and striking; M. Guizot was also forcible in the Chamber. The Republicans were fools as well as ruffians not to see that they were provoking their own fate, and that the National Guard was determined to march against them. Much blood has been spilt; but the pacification of the two chief towns is likely to have a salutary influence on the general election about to take place. The power which has now shown itself strong, will in all probability gather yet more strength, which we trust will be exercised with moderation.

### APRIL 18.

We have received, by express, the whole of the Paris papers of Wednesday, and a letter from our regular correspondent dated Wednesday afternoon. We learn by them that two telegraphic communications of the 15th, from Lyons, announced the total cessation of military operations in that city. La Croiz Rousse was occupied on the 14th "without firing a musket," and the troops remained masters of the whole town and its suburbs. "Business" adds one of the telegraphic despatches, "has resumed its course." The mails from Lyons have arrived regularly in Paris since Sunday. The last private accounts they brought were of the 12th. They are filled with particulars of all that had occurred up to that date. The Keeper of the Seals (M. Persil) brought into the Chamber of Peers, on Monday, a royal ordinance, by which the Chamber is required to assemble as a Court of Justice, in order to try, without delay, the prisoners who were concerned in the riots in Lyons on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of April, and in Paris during the night of the 13th and 14th. The Chamber assembled on Wednesday, in order to constitute itself into a Court of Justice. M. Persil also proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, and there read a project of law establishing certain penalties in cases of persons having arms in their possession without a legal authority to that effect, or being found with arms in their hands behind barricades, and in times of riots. Marshal Soult also read two projects of law for extaordinary credits, "in order to maintain the army in "sufficient force to check the attempts of the "factious." Tranquillity had not been again disturbed in Paris.

## DREADFUL RIOT, WITH LOSS OF LIFE, AT OLDHAM.

In this borough, as at most of the other manufacturing towns of Lancashire, lodges of trades' unions have been established. On Monday night one of these lodges was assembled at a small public house in Cotton-street, and some intimation having been given to the authorities of the place that unlawful oaths would be administered, three of the officers, Heywood, Page, & Haslan, entered the house at about 11 o'clock, and took their post at the foot of the stairs. Page went up and entered the room, which contained about 100 persons, as he states, the candles were immediately blown out, and he was attacked and kicked violently; most of the men at the same time made a rush to the stairs, and overpowered those stationed below, and all escaped with the exception of two, who were taken into custody. Their books, papers, and every document were left, and taken possession of by the police, who conveyed them and their two prisoners to a place of safety. About half-past 8 on Tuesday morning, as the prisoners were being conveyed to the residence of the Rev. J. Holmes, at Hollingwood, for the purpose of being examined, the officers (Heywood and Page) who were escorting them were attacked by a great crowd of persons in Manchester-street; the prisoners were rescued, and the officers most severely beaten. An attack was them made on some houses situate in Cotton-street, inhabited by work people belonging to Mr. Thompson, of Bankside-mill, who had about 18 weeks since become obnoxious the the spinners by refusing to comply with some demands made upon him by their union. Mr. Thompson afterwards worked his mill by fresh hands, and having been repeatedly threatened with violence to his property, had placed fire-arms in the hands of about half-a-dozen workmen, who, seeing from the mill the assailants' outrage on their premises, began to fire on the people, and one man of the name of Bentley was shot a little above the nipple of the left breast, and immediately expired. The crowd now rushed infuriated upon the mill, the dwelling-house, and promises on all sides: the windows of the mill were entirely smashed by stones thrown from the street; the machinery was comparatively but slightly injured. The dwelling-house, in which were at that time only Mrs. Thompson and a few servants, was next attacked and completely sacked from bottom to top. Every room, from the cellars to the garrets, was entered and the valuable furniture of every description demolished; such a scene of complete demolition was never before presented by a Lancashire mob. The liquors were drunk in the cellars; the cabinets rifled and broken; the victuals eaten, and about 50*l*. in money stolen. One of the lower rooms was filled with printing cloths, which the mob set fire to. Mrs. Thompson was at that time in a bed-room above, in which she had taken refuge when the lower part of the premises was attacked. She heard them call out to set the pieces on fire, and it was not until she perceived by the smell that they were actually burning that she quitted her situation and fled down stairs, making her way through the crowd, which opened to let her pass, to the house of a neighbour. Mr. Thomson having gone to Manchester, an express was sent after him, and he arrived with a party of the 12th Lancers, whom he overtook on the road. Three companies of the 18th Foot, commanded by Captain Doran, shortly after marched to the place and took possession of the premises. At this time, 4 o'clock a-m., the town is thronged by operatives from all parts of this populous district. All the mills are stopped, and the people seem to be in a state by no means calm. The two men who were rescued this morning have been given up by their comrades, or rather have surrendered voluntarily, and will be examined this afternoon, the particulars of which I will transmit you to-morrow. It is reported that two others of the rioters are wounded; it is known that two of Mr. Thompson's workmen are not to be found, and it is feared they have fallen into the hands of the rioters, and been killed by them.—*Times, April* 17.

## PARIS, APRIL 14.

The interest which was attached to the occurrences in Lyons has been for the present entirely diverted from that quarter by what is passing in the capital. During the whole of yesterday there was an extraordinary movement of troops, National Guards, and police forces in Paris. Some regiments of cavalry, and one of artillery, were reviewed by the King in the court of the Tuileries and a park of altillery remained there the whole of the day. The most alarming rumours soon got into circulation, in consequence of all these great military preparations, and a belief was spread throughout the capital that the "Republicans" were to give battle in the evening to the Government troops. Prevention or suppression of disorders is not always the only effect in Paris of any extraordinary display of the armed force. with a similar object professedly in view. The appearance of, and the authority exercised by the military on such occasions, produces an excitement which often leads to the very result that their interference is intended to prevent. So it probably was, in a very great measure, last night. An individual, in the unifrom of an officer of the National Guard, was arrested, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on the Place du Chatelet, by several municipal guards and sergens de ville. He was it is said, handled in so rough and brutal a manner by the men of the police as to excite the indignation of the people present, who made an attempt to rescue the prisoner. This necessarily led to a scuffle, crowds were collected to the spot, from which, up to the other end of the Rue St. Martin, it very soon became evident that an *émeute* would take place. A barricade was raised in the Rue Jean Robert, and others were attempted in several adjacent narrow streets. An attempt was, of course, made by the military to remove the barricade, formed by an omnibus and sundry hackney-coaches, which happened to be within reach at the time; but some of their defenders having procured arms, a few shots were exchanged and the barricade was suffered to remain until abandoned by its defenders themselves, which it was in the course of a couple of hours At this time the rioters might have amounted to between 200 and 300. They withdrew into some of the neighbouring houses, from the windows of which they kept firing a great part of the night on the troops and National Guards who came within reach; but at day-light this morning they were all of them either dislodged and put to flight, or taken, Several of them were killed, as also some soldiers and National Guard. Two officers of the latter were wounded. Two hours ago I returned from a tour in the "disturbed districts," taking the way of the Boulevards to them and back. Hardly any traces of the disorders were visible. The Boulevards were crowded from one end to the other with idlers of both sexes, who had been attracted by curiosity and the beauty of the weather to the scene of action. A large number of troops were still in occupation of a great extent of the Boulevards, and legions of National Guards from different parts of the *banlieues* were constantly marching in opposite or different directions Paris had, in fact, the appearance of a vast camp, but it reminded me strongly of the scene formed. by the general review which took place on the Boulevards on the 28th of July last.

It is very generally believed that the "Republicans" had really contemplated a *coup de main* yesterday, and that they had only been induced to leave the barricade raised and its original defenders to their fate by the arrival of the news from Lyons, to the effect that the insurrection had been put down there. The Government has not a little contributed to the spreading of the belief as to the Republicans' intentions, by the vast preparations made during the whole day. There must have been 40,000 men under arms in Paris, besides strong parties of sergens de ville and other police departments. I am assured by persons who have means of forming a very correct estimate, that had all the Parisian Republicans taken the field yesterday, their total number would hardly have amounted to 800. This is the formidable party that inspires so much dread to the Government!

You have seen by what the *Tribune* was allowed to state yesterday morning, that a visit was made, in the course of the night, to the office of that paper by two commissaries of police, attended by about 100 armed police guards. A second similar visit was paid to the printing-office of that paper yesterday afternoon. The seal of the prefecture was put on the presses and other printing materials of the paper, several more of its employes were taken into custody, and the compositors told to go about their business, as they would no longer be suffered to do any thing for the *Tribune*. That paper is, therefore, suppressed. It did not appear this morning. The world had understood that it was owing to a precisely similar proceeding on the part of the police under the Government of Charles X. that a revolution took place in 1830, and the reigning dynasty dethroned. The liberty of the press was guaranteed by the charter, which the present King swore to maintain, and we find by the 7th article of that charter that no such attempts as those made against the press by the Government of Charles X. could be renewed. What then is to be said about the extraordinary proceeding against the *Tribune*? That paper had been seized and prosecuted 26 times within the last three years. But having been acquitted 90 times out of the 96, it is found more convenient to suppress it at once by forcible and illegal means than to proceed against it any longer by legal ones. Such a course on the part of the Government must be deplored on many accounts. Its own existence is endangered by it much more seriously than it seems to be aware of at the present moment. The charter is not to be violated every day with impunity, because a few hundred foolish and fanatic individuals would prefer a republic to the government of Louis Philippe.—*Times, April* 16.

### EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A VOLUNTEER CORRESPONDENT, ONE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

I received your last in the midst of tumult, which has been terminated by a terrible effusion of blood. The Republican party, never quiet, but seeking every pretext for spreading horror and desolation throughout the country, after having been cut up in Lyons, determined on another struggle here in Paris; but not having been aided by the populace, and opposed by all the industrious classes, they have been decimated by all the National Guard and the soldiers, between whom a most admirable cordiality exists. As the centre of the carnage was my street I write immediately to quiet any uneasiness you might have on reading the accounts of it in your paper. Neither myself nor any one of the establishment has been even touched, although our street was raked with bullets. During two hours of a continual fusillade, a most dismal but salutary slaughter took place, and at this very moment crowds are in the street, and before my door, to see the devastration and blood on the posts and walls. On hearing the fusillade I returned from the country, where I was, but could not reach home; I therefore joined the battalion and bivouacked with the grenadiers on the Place des Innocens till 4 o'clock this morning, when we received orders to attack the barricades in the Rues Bourg l'Abbé and Maubué. This was done by another company before we arrived, therefore we had nothing left to do but to drive the insurgents from the houses in which they had taken refuge; but in those houses from the windows of which there was any firing on us or the troops, not a single prisoner was made, every one found was killed on the spot. This happened especially at the corner of Rue Montmorency, and at the theatre belonging to Doryen. Some of the wretches fired from one of his windows, when the soldiers burst open the doors, and killed in an instant every one in the house—i. e. Doryen's son-in-law, his wife, two servants, and 14 other persons. In another house and court-yard in the Rue Gravillers, the 4th Legion killed more than 40 of the insurgents; in fact the National Guard seemed determined on taking no prisoners. What will appear to you very extraordinary is, that the Julyists were amongst the warmest against the Republicans. These have received another lesson, from which I trust they will profit, and remain quiet in future.—*Times, April* 18.

### APRIL 16.

It seems to be by this time agreed on all hands that the riots which occurred here on Sunday night were nothing more nor less than a last effort of the Republicants to raise a general insurrection against the Government. This appears credible enough, when we consider the small number and the description of the individuals who took part in those riots. They were most of them very young and desperate men, who had nothing but their limbs and lives to lose, whatever else might have been the result of their folly. Some of the friends and the organs of the Government insist on making it appear that the whole strength of the Republican party in the capital was called into action on Sunday night. There is reason to doubt this; but supposing it were so, as it is ascertained that the whole number of rioters did not exceed 300, the inevitable conclusion would be that the Republican party in the capital is too contemptible to justify the dread of it, which the Government sets up as an excuse for the frequent stretches of power which it requires and assumes. The acts of the Republicans must have now acquired the character of mere asssassinations, and there are not only laws enough in force against assassins, but means more than sufficient to carry them into execution. It is certain that the whole population of the capital was indignant at the attempt at disturbance made on Sunday, and the loss of lives which was the consequence. The Republicans ought to have received a lesson from that fact alone, which

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should induce them to remain quiet for the future. Laws and measures to prevent people from entertaining Republican principles will surely not serve as effectualy for that purpose.

Some excesses on blameless individuals were committed by the soldiers, who were ordered to dislodge the rioters from two or three houses in which they had taken refuge. Innocent persons became the victims of the exasperation and fury of the military. This is greatly to be deplored; but it would be unreasonable to expect the nicest discrimination and the utmost forbearance in the principal actors of such scenes.

A variety of repressive Laws have, as you will perceive by the reports of the proceedings in the two Chambers, been proposed by the Government, in consequence of the riots in Lyons, and what occurred here on Sunday. The prisoners taken are to be tried for high treason by the Chamber of Peers. Marshal Soult will probably succeed now in maintaining the army on the footing that he had proposed when the budget of his department was presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

By the last official from Lyons, it would seem that the rioters there have been, at length, entirely put down. Two telegraphic communications received yesterday state that the troops were masters of the whole town and its suburbs, and the military operations were terminated. We were five days without any private letters from Lyons; the mails, however, have begun to arrive since Monday, and you will find in this day's papers abundance of particulars from the accounts, brought by them.—*Times, April* 18.

## FRANCE.

The Associations Suppression Bill passed the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, by a majority of 246 to 154. No amendment of any consequence was made in it; and no limit is fixed to its duration. It is to become part of the French constitution; if a country can be said to possess a constitution, where a deadly despotism is maintained by the ruling powers. Several members of the Société des Droits de l'Homme, who expected to become the first victims of the new law, have left the country. The state of France under the Doctrinaires, the subservient instruments of the King in the oppression of his people, is eloquently described in the following extract from the letter of a correspondent, written, it will be seen, before the bill had passed:—

"The law against Associations moves on, making havoc as it goes among all the guarantees of public freedom. Here is a Ministry loudly proclaiming, that if twenty citizens are allowed to meet together, it cannot answer for its own existence; Truly, this is a miserable plight for *le grande nation* Bastinadoed in the street by the Police—laughed at to side-spliting by its Representatives, when the tale is told them of the assassinations of the people—the Jury really suppressed—and the newspapers of the Holy Alliance avowing that LOUIS PHILIP *has* purified himself in the quarantine of despotism—here are the results of the *glorious three days*; here is the exhibition of the *popular sovereignty*!

"Will it last?—Why should it not? What does popular opinion, what do the people count on, in that wretched work of monopoly which they call their *Charter*? What right has that Charter recognized? The right of a two-hundredth part of the nation.

"In England, at all events, there are, there rl ways have been, some local and popular influences. In France there are none: France presents the very *beau ideal* of Walpolian policy. There are about one hundred places in every *arrondissement*: every one of them, to the last and least, is in the gift of the Government; and is given through the Ministerial Deputy. Do you wonder at the servility of the Centres? or at the majorities which the Cabinet reckons in the Chambers? If you do, how blind you must be!

"But why do the people bear it?—The *people*—alas! what can the people do? They cannot vote; they dare not even assemble; they must pay the taxes—*that* is their privilege, their citizenship; but beyond that—they are nothing.

"Cannot they write? cannot they establish newspapers? O yes! if they can place 200,000 francs in hard money in the hands of the Government, which is necessary as a preliminary measure: O yes if they can submit to have their property seized day after day without judge or jury—without any means of resistance, in hope of restitution!

"Why do not the different parts of France communicate with one another, and get rid of the yoke of ignominy?—Why not! You cannot stir a step without a pasport; you must tell the Police where you are going, and what you are doing. Know you not there is a *tutelary* Government, to prevent your meddling with public affairs?

"And what have *you* to do with public affairs? What indeed! Is not the Government especially appointed to watch them? You would meddle—St. Pelagie is too good for you! There is a barren rock called St. Michel in the midst of the ocean—go and meditate on reforms *there*.

"Seriously—I have lived among despots and slaves, but have seldom seen the insolence oft the one or the humiliation of the other more taongly exhibited than here among the dominant few and the subject-gated many."

Our correspondent takes a desponding view of the state of public feeling in France; yet we cannot believe that the people of that country will *long* submit to the odious tyranny under which they seem destined to groan for a time. In the mean while, we may repeat our last week's exhortation, that while we hold the conduct of the French Government in abhorrence, we should let slip no opportunity of cementing the closest alliance between the English and French *People*.

## LYONS.

(From *Galignani's Messenger* of Saturday.)

The *Messager* says, that the departure of Marshal Gerard for Lyons is talked of.

The Ministerial evening journal gives the following details relating to the events at Lyons:—"The Government received this morning by express a report of the proceedings at Lyons on Wednesday. It presents a lamentable picture, since French blood has been shed, but at the same time affords positive assurances of the triumph of order and the laws. For several days the authorities had been warned, and were prepared for sinister occurrences. Every thing showed that the agitators, despairing of success in the capital, where the magistracy is sustained by the National Guards and the garrison, determined to make an attempt in the provinces, and the unfortunate city of Lyons, the capital of industry, obtained the deplorable preference. The Mutuellisters appeared little disposed to engage in the plot, and it has been nearly demonstrated that only such workmen as have become affiliated with political societies joined the anarchists. As early as the preceding day, the brave General Aimard made his arrangements. The Court was well guarded; reinforcements were called in from the environs. The Prefect went to the Place St. Jean to judge of the state of affairs, and to consult with the military commanders. Although the Court was sitting, the Place St. Jean was completely free from any assemblage of the people, and this solitude evidently proved that the anarchists had determined to come *en masse*. In fact, they made their appearance about 11 o'clock. A man read an incendiary address, and in a few minutes after the barricades were begun. The Prefect, without a moment's hesitation, gave orders for their being destroyed. Major-General Buchet, who commands the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône, under General Aimard, directly brought the troops forward. The Gendarmerie under Colonel Canuet, and the Infantry, assailed the barricades with the most determined resolution, and carried them under a brisk fire. The Prefect never quitted the troops during the action. The barricades were all thrown down as soon as they were raised, but still there were a great many seriously wounded, and some killed, but the greatest loss was not on the side of the troops. The severest part of the action took place in the Place de la Préfecture. The anarchists found their most solid entrenchment in the new temporary hall, and it became necessary to beat down the palisades with cannon shot. They were soon destroyed, and those who had endeavoured to defend them were put to flight. The place was then entered by the troops, and a long exchange of musketry ensued between the soldiery and the insurgents, who had stationed themselves in what is called the Organ gallery. Cannon were again used, the gallery was forced from the alley, entirely. A house filled with rioters armed with muskets, was burst open by means of petards. A great number of prisoners were taken, some wounded, and others blackened with gunpowder. At every point the troops had the advantage. Other engagements took place on the bridges, at the Place des Terreaux, and at La Croix Rousse. The cannon and musketry were firing for several hours together in the midst of this commercial city, where nothing would be heard but the sound of the looms, if factions had not attempted to put a stop to them. During a contest of five hours the troops displayed a firmness which must put an end to the criminal hopes of those who, it is said, relied upon their defection. The military and civil authorities rivalled each other in zeal and devotedness. It is painful to have to bestow upon them this praise, but it is a duty to do honour to those who expose their lives for the maintainance of order and the laws. At 4 o'clock the action ceased. Some few musket-shots resounded after. The troops were in repose. The Government has not received any telegraphic despatch since that of yesterday morning, which announced that General Aimard was in full possession of all the positions, but to-day no telegraphic communication could come beyond Semur. Despatches from all the surrounding country, as well as from St. Etienne, Macon, and Dijon, announce that all was quiet there."—*Times, April* 14.

## CONSTANTINOPLE,—MARCH 12.

Hali Pacha returned on the 10th from the Dardanelles. Immediately after his arrival he presented to the Sultan a memoir on the present condition of the fortresses, and on the improvements of which they are susceptible. The conference, at which the Seraskier also was present, lasted several hours. 6,000,000 of piasters, it is said, were found requisite for completing the new works. An order has been given to the Treasury for the immediate payment of this sum. Notwithstanding these and the formerly mentioned warlike preparations, the Sultan seems to be confident that for some time, at least, the reign of peace will not be disturbed. The assurances of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, that their diplomatists have already quieted the ever grumbling John Bull's ill-humour, and that his innate gullibility places him entirely at their disposal, have produced the impression on his mind that little is to be apprehended from England, notwithstanding the tenour of the notes she has addressed to him, and the very blunt answers he has thought fit to return. To give a further proof of his security of mind for the moment, the Sultan has fixed the day for the celebration of the marriage of his two daughters and the circumcision of the Crown Prince and his younger brother, Abdoul-Aziz. Notes of invitation to the festivals which will take place on the occasion have been sent to the Pachas, Ayans, Cadis, and Mousselins throughout his dominions. It is not known yet who the bridegrooms will be. For motives best known to himself, the Sultan has hitherto kept his intentions on the subject a profound secret. Every one of course makes his own conjectures.

## MARCH 19.

The Turkish *Gazette*, which hitherto had avoided with the most scrupulous attention making mention of Achmet Pacha's Embassy to St. Petersburgh, contains in last week's number an article on this subject, which is considered here of the highest interest. The object of this General mission, according to it, was returning the Sultan's thanks to the Emperor of Russia for the assistance he offered him in the critical situation in which he was placed; strengthening the bonds of friendship which now happily unite the two empires; bringing to a termination the existing differences relative to the Asiatic boundaries: and obtaining the evacuation of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. After meeting with the warmest reception in the capital, depositing before the Emperor's feet the presents of which he was the bearer, and bringing the negociations instructed to his direction to a satisfactory conclusion, Achmet Pacha departed from St. Petersburgh for Constantinople, after receiving from the Russian Court presents for his Highness the Sultan. The avacuation of the provinces is officially announced, and the nomination of Hospodars as on the eve of taking place. We know, from very good authority, that Silistria is yet to remain in the hands of the Russians; that no fortress on the Danube is to exist in the hands of the Turks; and that no Mussulman family is henceforth to be allowed to live on the northern side of that river. The concession of territory in Asia granted by Achmet Prcha to Russia is very considerable, and according to competent judges of the highest importance in a military light. The immense plain of Akhaltsick and the mountains that border it are henceforth to belong to Russia, should the Sultan have the weakness to put his signature to the treaty his Ambassador has thought fit to pen down when at St. Petersburgh, and thus place the key of America in the hands of his disinterested friends.

## LORD ALTHORP BREEDING.

It is a common stratagem of women at the Old Bailey to obtain a reprieve by declaring pregnancy. Lord Althorp has parried Mr. Divett's motion for the abolition of Church Rates by giving notice that he is breeding a measure, or, yet worse, a mere bolster expedient, to procure tenderness and delay. When a Minister announces himself in this interesting way, he reckons on a vast deal of fondling, and coddling, and forbearance, and humouring, and repose. Nothing is to be done to disturb; the straw is to be laid down; the knocker to be tied up; all causes of excitement and irritation avoided; all whims gratified; vain fears respected; languor and indolence indulged. Any one is a beast who discomposes the dear creature; the boys are thrashed if they make a noise at the door: to keep every thing quiet, and prevent any stir, is the rule officiously enforced. We have had the Russell mouse, and now it remains to be seen what so famous a breeder as Lord Althorp can produce. But for the improvement of the effect, the system must be altered. The ancients guarded the moon in her labours against evil spirits, who would draw her into eclipse, by raising a prodigious clamour, and to make a great noise is the best service that can be rendered by the Dissenters to our State Luminary in its changes. The tranquil treatment is the wrong treatment; hence the Russell disappointment. Never is relief granted but to importunity. Ministers are like the Kings of old; they come forward to administer justice when the clamour at the gate rises to disturbance. Hence the use of a Minister with ears of the length of those of Midas, to take exact measure of noise, and determine when it has reached the point where redress becomes necessary to the tranquility of rulers. By the symbols of nature, the ass, by the length of his ears, seems appointed to hear complaints; and the hare is his chosen officer, his runner for the apprehension of injustice. Political Justice is the dullest of beasts, seconded by the most timid.

Truly (says Bentham) peace and justice were originally collateral and unintended acquisition: if the people were ever to be kept quiet, it was for the reason, honestly given in the language of the old English law—that the Monarch might not suffer disturbance by their noise.

As it was, it is, and will be; and, in the words of the same authority—words transcribed from the lessons of experience—

Never but by making the ruling few uneasy, can the oppressed many get one particle of relief.

The Dissenters are beginning to show an understanding of this truth; and we cannot comprehend the counsel of some of their friends, not to press their arguments against the connection of Church and State, but to confine their complaints to principal grievances. It seems to us, that the Church Establishment is to the Dissenters as practical a grievance as can be instanced: it is the great practical grievance which includes all the others. Is it not a practical grievance to pay an establishment which renders back no service to the contributors? Let us suppose that the whole lay population were Dissenters, would it then be no practical grievance to charge the country with the support of an establishment useless to any but the Priesthood? If it be readily admitted, as it must, that this would be a practical grievance, the next question is, whether, if two-thirds, or one-half, of the people are Dissenters, it is is not a practical grievance to compel two-thirds or one-half to contribute to the support of an establishment which does not render them a particle of service for the large portion of its pay which proceeds from them? The answer to this seems also pretty certain. It cannot be denied that, if Church property were assumed by the Legislature, a fund of the present amount of the ecclesiastical revenues would be applicable to public uses in the benefits of which Dissenters would share, and which would save them outlays they are now obliged to make. For instance, suppose cheap institutions for education were maintained out of the fund withdrawn from application to the Church, in this case the Dissenter, who previously paid tithe, or the commutation for tithe, having no service in return, would, with the altered appropriation, pay the same sum, and have the benefits of cheap and good instruction for his children and his neighbours. The Establishment, at the cost of all for the advantage of a moiety, or less than a moiety, is a practical grievance; and in the abolition of it, and application of the funds to kindred general uses, a practical benefit would be experienced. In supposing such a change, which sooner or later will be compelled, we do not contemplate any wrong to the Clergy. The rights of incumbents, and also of lay improprietors, would be sacred. The former would hold their incomes for life, after which they would lapse to the public; and the latter would have claim to compensation.—*Examiner, March* 23.

## THE LANDED TRADES' UNIONS.

The *Chroniele* observes:—

We are no great admirers of Trades' Unions, though we think, with the author of the pamphlet on the object of these associations, that the danger from them is much exaggerated; and that the more extensive the combination, the sooner it must fail. But the mechanics are not the only Unionists. The *Fife Herald* of Thursday last, gives a long report of the formation of what the editor calls the "Fifeshire Proprietors' Trades' Union." The Earl of Deven was the Chairman of the Fifeshire Landowners, at which this Union or Association was formed. The object is thus expressed in the first resolution:—

"That, as in many parts of the country strenuous efforts have been made for avowed purpose of inducing government to withdraw the slender protection now afforded to agriculture, and this at a time when that interest labours under unprecedented depression, as especially alluded to in his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne—it is resolved, to form an association to counteract such attempts, and for the general advancement of agriculture."

What is the House of Commons, with its landed qualification, but a Trades' Union? It is a Union of landlords: every member must have, or appear to have, an interest in land; and the declared object of the Union is to keep up rents. Upon the last division on the Corn Laws, the Members of the Union comported themselves as the tailors and shoemakers used to do in former times, when they were not so mannerly as they are now, towards those free workmen whom they called *dungs*—as the Members of the minority returned to their seats, the names of their boroughs were shouted out in scorn to signify the motives for the vote. The men who would give the people bread, against the aristocratic interest, were *dungs* in the eyes and the noses of the Trade's Union. The spirit of this assembly expressed in its jeers, is the very spirit against which its Members so edifyingly lecture in the instances of Unions not of the landed denomination. As we have touched on this subject, we cannot do better than quote some excellent remarks in point, from the "Notes on the Newspapers," in *Fox's Monthly Repository*:—

Almost every member of the House of Commons really is, and all have sworn that they are, landlords; to such Sir James Graham was quite safe in thinking that he had said enough, when he said that without a subsidy from the public the landlords could not remain landlords. But what concern is it (except as a question of humanity) of any but themselves? Are the the present landlords so much more precious to us than any other landlords, that when they cannot live upon their own means we should subscribe to enable them to live upon ours? If they are so deeply in debt that they own no more than twenty per cent. of their nominal income, and are mere receivers of the other four-fifths for the benefit of their creditors, the sooner they abandon their false position, cease to pretend to a character they have no right to, and let the real owners of the land become the avowed owners, the better. Land is power; and power cannot be more fatally placed than in the hands of spendthrifts by station; of men who have to maintain the externals of a large income with the resources of a small one; of men with the wants and habits of the rich and fortunes of the poor.

One word here on the philosophy of Aristocracy. The theoretic foundation both of Toryism and Whiggism; the moral and philosophical basis of all the modern European aristocratical politics; the justification of that paradox in practical ethics, the doctrine that the working bees should be governed by the drones, is the axiom, so dear to Aristocracy, that those who have the greatest stake in the country are the fittest to govern it. When the doctrines of Oligarchy are at variance with the interests of Oligarchy, we see which gives way. Who so far from having a stake in the country as needy rich men? people accustomed to profuse expenditure, which they have no longer the means of keeping up; through whose hands large incomes are constantly passing, only to be paid away to other people; to whom great wealth is constantly show, while nothing of it is theirs except its wants—wants which have become unconquerable, and which they are under the strongest temptations to find the means of supplying at whatever cost? It is false that poor men, as such, are dangerous in a state: but those who are really dangerous are the poor who are miserable if they are not rich. Over such men not only the interest of others, but their own permanent interest has no hold; it is worth their while to be ruined in two years rather than to economize in one; they are dishonest debtors, bad landlords; gamblers themselves, they compel all under them to be so; rather than to submit to a diminution of their rents to-day, they would run the risk of losing them altogether to-morrow, by forcing their tenants, to exhaust the land; they are dishonest legislators; they must have a bread-tax, and their sons and nephews must have a provision out of the other taxes. In an age of conspiracies such men are conspirators; Catiline was such a man.—*Examiner, April* 1834.

## THE EASTER HUNT.

The Epping Hunt always presents to us every one of the associations which we would desire to see attached to the chace. In the first place, there in great choice of the company from the *nobs* of Chings ford down to the *snobs* of Whitechapel. In the second place you are always sure of something to eat, whether you catch their game or not: for honest Tom Rounding (whose name will go down to posterity as one of a glorious trio of sausages, butter, and hunt) always provides for the *accident* of not catching the deer (well knowing that the said deer gets back safe and sound to his own stables), by having a variety of cold veal and ham, and ham and cold veal, together with spirits of all colours for those who have lost theirs by the way. Monday, we rejoice to say, was a lovely day. Somebody, no

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matter who, prophesied that the scent would lie well; and the deer was no sooner turned out of her caravan, at the accustomed spot in Fair Mead, Bottom, that she took for Golden Hill, making a circuit by England's lane, the Parsonage, Aldittonhall, and then crossing the road by Loughton-street, over to Queen Elizabeth's Lodge; she was soon after taken, from mere exhaustion, and carried on a man's shoulders into Tom Rounding's stable. We think we were never present at a less exceptionable hunt, and, considering that the deer going one way, the hounds another, and the huntsmen every way but the right one, so as to admit of as little community as possible upon the object of pursuit, the hunt come off pretty well, as they ultimately secured their prey. The gathering ground was attended in a manner which we, who are now old Epping sportsmen, never recollect to have witnessed. Carriages thronged the heath, and the scene was enlivened by a very considerable sprinkling of beauty. We should fear to excite envy were we to particularise by name those who, in our estimation, were the loveliest specimens of the human race; but Dame Nature, who suffers no envy in her dominions, had also decked out some of her aristocrats for the occasion, and had sent King Cup, and Barons Gorse and Heath, together with Lady Bird and Miss Daisy, to greet the assembled multitude.

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A SECOND EASTERN HUNT.—A stag, the property, it was said, of Prince George of Cumberland, and we wish his Royal Highness could have *seen* the manner in which the noble animal was treated, was turned out in front of Beaulah Spa, before the Surrey stag hounds, on Monday. This affair was got up by way of opposition to the "Hunt at Epping," and was meant as a treat for those "thorough-bred sportsmen" who would consider themselves disgraced by joining with the Cockney assemblage in Essex, so often the subject of well-merited ridicule. Independent of the expected aristocratical character of the assemblege on the hills of Norwood, the distance from London was more agreeable to those who might be disposed to take a peep at such sports at a small expence of labour and money, and, in consequence, the crowd was immense. As it was announced that "the Hunt" was to breakfast at the Spa Hotel, this celebrated scene of rural enjoyment was of course the centre of attraction, and there was no lack of activity among the waiters, who, if not qualified to join in the sports of the day, proved themselves able jockies in running for "plates," which were more numerous than all the "King's plates" in the Racing Calendar; and if not so valuable, were not less palatable to the subscribers. The consumption of chops, steaks, and broiled bacon, with other *et ceteras*, exceeds all calculation; and although the *hen wives* in the neighbourhood forced their *chikabiddys* to do double duty, there was not an extra egg, addled or fresh, to be found within five miles of the place after ten o'clock in the morning. The awful period for turning out the stag at length arrived and a noble animal he was. At this period, twelve o'clock, the assemblage of the disciples of Nimrod, clothed in all the variegated colours of the field, red, blue, black, and green, was prodigious, while the congregation of characters in every description of vehicle bearing a brilliant show of the nymphs of Diana, as well as humble pedestrians, was not less numerous or imposing. At last away went the stag towards Croydon; and in due time the hounds were started in pursuit—unfortunately, however, before the former got clear of the spectators; he was headed, and came back towards London, taking the Surrey Canal side, followed by dogs huntsmen, horsemen, carriages, and footmen, all equally intent on the chase. To describe the vicissitudes of this motley crew would be impossible. Riders were seen everywhere sprawling in the ditches or on the roads—gigs and phaetons overthrown—and not a few of all sorts participating in the pleasures of an unexpected dip in the canal: but the most amusing "bit" in the run, was a very natural assault which was made by the hounds on the savoury contents of the vehicle of a vendor of cat's meat, which being laden with provisions for the *mousers* of Norwood, was capsized and the whole contents ravenously devoured; the cur which was yoked in the barrow narrowly escaping the fate of his more savoury load; nothing, in fact, but the active application of the whip saved the poor devil from the destructive effects of canine digestion. After a devious run of forty minutes, the Stag, which, having rather a religious turn made its way for Brixton church, was happily housed in the stable of a gentleman in Acre-lane. Several Stages omnibuses, cabs, and dust- carts were in at the capture, and the members of the Hunt were far from satisfied with the conclusion of their labours. A tom cat was afterwards turned out before the hounds, but scampering up the roof of a cottage, he took his seat on the chimney-pot, and with a most provoking look of satisfation grinned at his disappointed pursuers—who abandoned the sport with evident marks of dissatisfaction.—*Bell's Life London, Apr.* 6.

## BIOGRAPHY.

### SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*(From Buckingham's Parliamentary Review.)*

The subject of this sketch is a native of North Britain. He was born somewhere about the year 1778, and is consequently in his fifty-sixth year. His father was one of the ill-paid hardly-worked clergy of the Kirk of Scotland. From his parent he received the first rudiments of education. He was afterwards sent to one of those grammar schools with which all parts of Scotland abound, and after receiving instruction therein for some years, it was necessary that he should turn his thoughts to some mode of obtaining an honest subsistence. With our brethren north of the Tweed, this is a matter of little or no difficulty; for at home or abroad they are sure to find same niche for their reception.

The embryo Attorney-General was endowed with all the characteristics with which "the thrifty genius of the Tweed fortifies her children." Frugal, hardy, industrious, and persevering, with few wants and practised self-denial, he set out for the great mart of human subsistence, London. He arrived in the metropolis somewhere about the year 1797-8, being then in his nineteenth or twentieth year. The "world was all before him, where to choose," and, with the ready instinct of a North Briton, he knocked at the door of his successful compatriot, James Perry, then proprietor and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Perry was in some sort a remarkable man. He, too, was a native of Aberdeen, and had by patient labour, and persevering industry, risen not only to affluence, but to what in his case might be called distinction. He was received at the tables of the great Whig families, and made the depository of most of their party secrets. He proved himself in every way worthy of this confidence. During a long time he betrayed no trust; he violated no confidence. He died as he had lived, honoured by his friends, and respected by his political enemies; for social enemies he had none.

Six-and-thirty years ago the *Morning Chronicle* was as unlike as possible to the print which now bears that name. It was then the recognised and accredited organ of the great Whig party, a party distinguished by high rank, great wealth, much Parliamentary influence, and still greater Parliamentary talent. Its circulation was immense—its expenditure large, and the profits proportionate. We have heard the net gains of the proprietor mentioned as at least amounting to L. 12,000 a-year. It is not surprising that the head of such an establishment should have numerous employments to bestow. Many Scotchmen rose to eminence by means of a connection with James Perry. It was in the *Morning Chronicle* that Doctor, afterwards Sir James Mackintosh, first became known as a writer. It was reporter for the *Morning Chronicle* that Mr. now Serjeant Spankie, worked his way to the bar, and it was as a Parliamentary reporter too, that Mr. now Sir John Campbell, his Majesty's Attorney-General, made his first *debut* in the House of Commons. For five or six years Mr. Campbell continued this occupation. He was remarkable for industry, frugality, and general good conduct. In 1802 he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1803-4, at the request, and by the pecuniary assistance of Mr. Perry (who had observed his merit, and wished to contribute to forward his fortunes), he became a pupil of Mr. Tidd's.

In Michaelmas Term, 1806, or in Hilary, 1807, Mr. Campbell was called to the bar. He was not long idle; for in Michaelmas Term, 1807, he commenced his Reports of Cases, argued and tried at Nisi Prius, in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. These Reports were continued to the sittings before Easter, 1811, inclusive, and were distinguished by great accuracy and considerable legal knowledge. They acquired a reputation which Nisi Prius reports rarely attain, and are to this day quoted as standard works. They differ from all other reports in this—that Mr. Campbell not only introduced the name of the Counsel but of the Solicitors also. There were people ill-natured enough to say—and perhaps to say truly—that this departure from the general rule was made with a view to conciliate the Solicitors All that is certain is, that it was a rule not adopted before or since, and it certainly had the effect of procuring Mr. Campbell business. At this period, 1807, the present Attorney-General was dependent on his daily labour for his daily bread. He lived in small and humble chambers at the Temple; and the writer of this sketch has heard from the late Mr. William Cowley (a gentleman who went the Home Circuit, on which Mr. Campbell then travelled, though he afterwards left it for the Oxford), that nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct and demeanour of the then briefless "utter Barrister"

The attorneys were not slow in making an acquaintance with an individual who had first recorded their names in his reports. They gave him some little business, and the practical part of this was conducted so much to their satisfaction, that they recurred again and again to so pains-taking and industrious a junior. For fourteen or fifteen years Mr. Campbell plodded "his weary way" to independence, never turning from the bye-path of his profession into the high road of politics. To toil after him in this useful but laborious course would not be pleasant to ourselves, and it could hardly fail to be uninteresting to our readers, more especially as Mr. Campbell was rarely if ever employed in any questions excepting those of practise. Occasionally he made arguments in Banco, and exhibited a rare acquaintance with "Case Law;" but he was never known to enunciate a general principle, to adorn his efforts with the adventitious ornaments derived from history, literature, or general criticism. To taste or eloquence he did not aspire, his great and only aim being proficiency in his profession.

Towards 1819 or 20, Sir John proposed himself as the husband of Mr. now Sir Jas. Scarlett's daughter. At that period the proposal was not accepted, though they were subsequently married about the year 1822. Meantime Mr. Campbell had acquired considerable property, and it is understood he made a large settlement on his lady previously to their union.

The retirement of Messrs Marryat and Reader from the bar, a couple of years afterwards, opened a wider field to Mr. Campbell. His business increased in amount as well as in importance; and in 1826-7 he might be pronounced to divide the first briefs on the Oxford Circuit with the late Mr. Sergeant Russell, who afterwards died a Judge in Bengal. His successes on circuit as well as in town, were wholly owing to his knowledge of law, for never was there a feebler advocate before Court or Jury. Yet such was the blindness of self love, that Mr. Campbell has always considered himself as one of the first forensic speakers of the day. No one will deny to him the praise of being perhaps the second-best Common Law lawyer in Great Britain but at the same time it must be allowed that he is the heaviest and most tedious speaker that ever opened his mouth in a court of justice. He evidently strains to adopt his father-in-law's style as a model in addressing Juries; but the attempt is a miserable failure. The Attorney-General has all the shrewdness and sagacity of Sir James—he is perhaps fully equal to him in knowledge of law—but he wants his quickness—and that subtlety, finesse, and knowledge of mankind, in which Sir James Scarlett is so great a master. He wants, moreover, the general knowledge and learning and the varied classic attainments of the Ex-Attorney General. There is no man at the bar or elsewhere whose mind is more deeply imbued with classic literature than that of the Honourable and Learned Member for Norwich; while it is notorious that there is no man in the three kingdoms whose knowledge is more entirely confined to his profession than Sir John Campbell. A ludicrous instance of this occurred some six or seven years ago in the Court of King's Bench. "Repeat to me," said the Knight to a witness, "the first lines of Virgil." The young man in the box was commencing accordingly with his *Arma virumque*, when Sir John Campbell interposed with an ejaculation of surprise, exclaiming—"These the first lines! No, Sir—"

Infandum Regina jubes renovarre dolorum.

It is needless to say that the Bench, the Bar, the Jury, and such of the auditors as had been to school were convulsed with laughter. Yet the man who had committed this egregious mistake was perhaps the soundest lawyer in the whole Court.

When the Common Law Commissioners were instituted by Parliament, Sir John Campbell was one of the individuals appointed as Commissioner. It were superfluous to say that he performed his duties with ability and discretion.

At the general election in 1830, he was first returned for Stafford. The Duke of Wellington was then in power, and the father-in-law of Sir John Campbell was his Attorney-General. It was generally supposed that the Member for Stafford would support Ministers, though earlier in life he had professed himself a Whig and became a member of Brooke's Club; but for a long period he had ceased to attend there, and it was very generally understood among his friends that he would not be a martyr to political opinions of any cast or complexion. We believe the Duke of Wellington's Government calculated on his support on general questions, and we have heard it asserted for certain, that it was a mere matter of chance that he did not vote with them against Sir Henry Parnell's motion which drove the Wellington Government from office On that memorable occasion he happened to be absent from the division, and if what we have heard asserted by well-informed persons be true—namely, that Sir John was disposed to vote with the minority—it is as well for his fame as for his political fortunes that he was absent. It is certain that for some time after the installation of the Whig Government, the Hon. and Learned Member for Stafford was looked on rather coldly by the Government, though he uniformly voted and sometimes spoke in their favour. His addresses to the House were poor and meagre performances—entirely passionless, and without one touch of fire or vigour. His views were sensible rather than profound or capacious, and he disclosed them in a loose and commonplace verbiage, alike devoid of elegance, point, and nerve. Moderation of tone and manner—practised shrewdness—and good sense seemed to be the only prominent features in the few observations he let fall in the House. There was no attempt at historical learning—no effort at illustration—you saw before you a plain spoken shrewd-minded lawyer—who treated all questions in a business like way, and with a strict reference to the question of profit and loss. It ill became a man of his safe species of mediocrity of mind to venture beyond his depth, and still less to speak as though he were a "Sir Oracle"—but the habit of confidence acquired at the bar led Sir John Campbell sometimes into this fault, though he was generally reproved for this temerity in the way in which presumption is treated among well-informed gentlemen. Apart from these defects Sir John's senatorical career is without stain if it be without brilliancy.

At the general election in 1831, Sir John Campbell was a second time returned for Stafford. At this period his name became associated with some useful projects of law reform, which though unopposed by the Government, were nevertheless not supported by them as Cabinet measures.

We are now arrived at the period when death put an end to the useful labours of Lord Tenterden The vacancy created by the death of this able lawyer was filled by the promotion of Sir Thomas Denman. Sir William Horne was thereupon created Attorney-General, and after some short interval of delay, Mr. Campbell was made Solicitor-General He explained his principles to the electors of Dudly, in a sensible and manly address, and was triumphantly returned by them. We are bound to allow—and we make the admission very willingly—that Sir John's efforts to improve and simplify the Common Law were worthy of all praise, and we are equally ready to admit that his act for the amendment of the law of inheritance—though not without faults—is, as far as it goes, a step in the march of improvement. There can be but one opinion as to his efforts to abolish the law of arrest for debt; and he should also have his share of credit for the valuable suggestions contained in the Report of the Common Law Commissioners. So far all is praiseworthy, but the bearing of the Solicitor-General, in the case of the prosecution of the *True Sun*, was arrogant; and for a man who had risen to fame by means of a profitable connection with newspapers, unseemly. His conduct to the Jury (every man of whom it is likely possessed on every subject but law twenty times his average of general knowledge) was insolent and overbearing; and we are convinced that it had no ordinary effect on his constituents at Dudley. As we are observing on this subject, we may once for all remark, that the ex-Member for Dudley loses his wonted segaciousness and good sense in his addresses to Juries. His manners are pert and pragmatical; you perceive the "*novus homo*" in each word and movement. This offensiveness has made him many enemies in his own profession, and still more out of it; and when the intellectual stature of the man is considered (for though in law a giant, in every thing else he is much below the ordinary stature), it is the more indefensible.

On the whole, Sir John Campbell may be pronounced as afe guide in professional matters for any Ministry with whom he is connected. He is a clear-headed, strongminded man of moderate opinions, and thoroughly learned in his own profession.—*Caledonian Mercury, April* 7.

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## MISCELLANEA.

THE WILL OF THE LATE ALEXANDER ADAIR, ESQ.—The will and six codicils of the late Mr. Adair of Pall-mall have just been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by the oaths of Sir Thomas Baring, Alexander Baring, and Sir Frederick Adair Roe, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, the executors, who have sworn the personal property of the testator not to amount in value to the sum of 700,000*l.* The will is dated 9th July, 1831, and three of the codicils subsequently added are in the handwriting of the deceased. He bequeaths various legacies to his friends and relatives, amongst which are 1,000*l.* to the Countess Athlone, and 10,000*l.* to William Thomas Roe, Esq., nephew of his late wife. He gives to his clerk, Mr. King, a legacy of 1,000*l.* and an annuity of 200*l.* per annum for his faithful services. The Coronation Medal presented to him by His present Majesty, with an accompanying letter relative to a visit of the Royal Family at his house in Pall-mall on the day of the coronation is given to the owners of the Fluxton estate (part of the property of the deceased), and seems intended by him to remain as an heir-loom. The residue of the personal effects is given to Sir Thomas Baring, Mr. Alexander Baring, and Sir Frederick Roe, in equal proportions, and the share of each residuary legatee will amount to considerably more than 100,000*l.* The testator provides in a very liberal manner for his domestics, and directs every legacy to be paid free of duty. His real estates (which are every valuable) are given to his executors in trust, for the children of Sir Frederick Roe. Mr. Adair accumullated the greater part of his property as an army agent in Pall-mall, and attained the age of 95 just previous to his death. In the year 1786 he prosecuted the two brothers Perreau, for forgery; the particulars of which are well known: they were the first parties convicted of forgery after that crime had been made a capital offence. An error has crept into the public prints relative to the probate duty payable under this will, which has been stated to be 60,000*l.*; the fact is, that the maximum of probate duty as fixed by the act of Parliament is 15,000*l.*, which is the amount paid upon personal property of the value of 1,000,000*l.*—*Times, April* 16.

POISON.—The currari is made by the Choqua Indians but once a-year. They compound a large quantity, not only for their own use; but as an article of barter with other tribes of Indians; to wit, such as are Christians, who are forbidden by the missionaries to make it, on account of the incantations performed on these occasions; but the influence of the priests is not powerful enough to prevent their using it. They choose the night to manufacture the currari. For this purpose a large *canari* (or earthen vessel) is obtained, and suspended over a fire; in this canari is placed a quantity of baleful vegetables, the juices of others, and the poison of several kinds of snakes, extracted from their jaws; over the vessel is hung a quantity of yellow toads, cut open, so that the heat of the fire melts their fat, which drops into the canari. The oldest woman of the tribe stirs up this "hellbroth." and presides over the ceremony as high priestess; while the rest sing a sort of wild chorus, partly addressed to the sun and partly to the hag, celebrating her happiness in living to see that night, and foretelling that she will shortly be with their resplendent god. In this chorus the old woman joins, never stirring from the fatal cauldron, while the rest of the tribe dance round the "charmed pot," at first making a small circle; but as the poison becomes stronger and more dangerous the vapours are proportionably pestiterous; they therefore extend the ring. The high priestess does not shrink from her fatal duty; anon the fumes of the canari become more and more pernicious, and the circle becomes wider and wider; but they continue singing and dancing round it until the canari comes to its climax, and the old woman is killed by the poisonous vapours. She falls suddenly, and dies without a groan! On this completion to their rites the whole tribe set up a terrific yell, and retire to await the event of their labours. The fire is allowed to burn out, and the poison is the next morning found in a congealed state. It is a black, solid substance, and when required for use must be moistened with bitter cassada juice, itself a poison unless purified by heat. On the ensuing morning the woman next in years is elected to preside over a similar ceremony to take place the following year. She is looked on with envy by all the females of her race, and treated with kindness, distinction, and honour by the whole of the tribe.—*Monthly Magazine.*

We hear that Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell Badcock has been appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 15th Hussars, vacant by the removal of Lord Brudenell.

CONTEST FOR PRECEDENCE.—Lord Brougham might have found a case more in point for the very droll contest for precedence between Mr Jeffery and Sir John Campbell, than the case of Mr Justice Eyre and Lord Erskine, at the Old Bailey. A cheesemonger's wife having attempted, at a Lord Mayor's ball, to take precedence of a grocer's wife, the latter pulled here back, significantly observing, as she rushed by, "Nothing, Madam, after cheese."

PERTHSHIRE ELECTION.—We intended today to remark at some length on this election; but various circumstances have cut short our time, and we can only refer generally to the details in our last page, copied from the *Perth Advertiser*. It will be seen that Mr. Graham's canvass is proceeding under the most favourable auspices. Popular feeling is strong in his favour, and the electors seems firmly resolved to abide by their principles. They cannot keep in view too earnestly, that it is really a question of principle, a contest between enemies and the friends of reform. If there be any of them who are gulled by the palaver about Sir George Murry's abilities and liberality, they are silly and stupid beyond redemption, and well deserve to have Tory misrule, with all its bitter consequences, fastened on their necks once more. In Mr. Graham they have an honest, consistent reformer, and a sound-headed, active, and intelligent man. In the Burgh Commission, in the directorship of the Highland Society, in every station where public duties of any kind have devolved on him, he has proved himself an able, diligent, clear-headed man of business.—*Scotsman.*

There is understood to be a plan in progress, devised by Mr. John Martin, the celebrated painter, for materially improving and beautifying the banks of the Thames, from Vauxhall-bridge to some distance below the tower on the north side, and to Rotherhithe or thereabouts on the south; and this plan, if carried into effect, will give an opportunity for the construction of those public walks which are justly held to be so necessary to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of ths metropolis. The main purposes of the plan are to preserve the river from being poluted by the contents of the sewers which are now discharged into it and to collect those contents for manure—a manure of the most valuable kind, but at present lost, and at the same time productive of positive mischief. To effect this object Mr. Martin proposes to construct two large sewers, one on each bank, which shall receive all the matter now emptied into the Thames, and convey them to receptacles below the city, whence they may be taken in boats, properly contrived to prevent the escape of offensive effluvia, and conveyed by canal or river to the country. This certainly seems better manner of getting rid of the subject-matter than drinking it.—*Westminster Review, for April.*

MONEY.—Odart, a Piedmontese conspirator for Catharine, used to say, 'I see there is no regard for any thing but money, and money I will have. I would go this night and set fire to the palace for money; and when I had got enough, I would retire to my own country, and there live like an honest man." More than once the Empress offered him a title: "No, Madam, I thank you," said Odart "money, if you please." He did get money, went to Nice, and there he is said to have lived as became a gentleman.—*Letters and Essays.*

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BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church lane, were all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.